

(2 107)
CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 4th October, 1879.

POLITICAL.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 29th September regrets to state that all the expense and trouble which the Government had to bear during the late Kabul war have been useless. The Government has been disappointed in its hopes in regard to the results of the war, and the joy it felt on the successful conclusion of the war has been turned into grief. The treacherous Afghans have committed an outrage upon us, of which we did not dream. Should we allow the outrage to remain unavenged? Although we have long been suffering severely from high prices, and a war with Kabul will aggravate our sufferings, we cannot endure to see the prestige of the Government lowered, and readily advise the Government to punish the wicked mutineers with severity. There is no doubt that the lenient way in which the Government treats the barbarous and cruel Afghans has encouraged them to kill our Envoy. The only way in which it can keep them in check is by treating them in the same manner as the Sikhs did. The Sikhs were accustomed to punish them very severely for small offences.

The late Kabul disaster.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 26th September states that British
Afghan politics.

troops are steadily advancing towards Kabul. They will shortly arrive there and severely punish the mutineers. But the question is what should be our future Afghan policy? Should the Government permanently occupy Afghanistan, or should it withdraw its troops after punishing the mutineers, and send another envoy to Kabul? If the country is to be annexed, should it be made a province of India or be placed under a separate Governor-General? The Government can adopt any policy it pleases. We cannot interfere in the matter, nor do we wish to do so. However, as we are the loyal subjects of the Government, and our interests are identical with its, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion on the subject. The outrage committed by the Afghans on our Embassy should be very severely avenged, but we should not annex Afghanistan, not because we might not be able to keep it in our possession, but because the annexation of that country would extend our boundary to the countries conquered by Russia. Some great English statesmen are of opinion that the greater the distance between the British and Russian boundaries, the better it is for the maintenance of peace and order in India. Moreover, the Government should establish no Resident at Kabul. The late Lord Lawrence, the late Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and some other great statesmen were opposed to the establishment of a Resident at the Afghan capital, on the ground that his life will always be in danger there. The events which have lately taken place in Kabul have proved the truth of the remarks made by the late Lord Lawrence in 1874. His Lordship stated that he did not believe that the Afghans would approve of the establishment of British officers in Afghanistan. The Chief of that country might, under pressure, agree to their establishment, but he would do so with great reluctance, and only with the hope of obtaining money and arms from the Government, and would avail himself of the earliest opportunity to expel

them from his country. Any Afghans who might happen to bear ill-will towards the Amir might attack or kill some British officers in order to bring him into trouble. Sir Richard Temple remarked that the Afghans would not endure the admission of Europeans into their country, and that, though this feeling might be checked by avarice or fear for a time, any favourable opportunity would soon excite it. General Renal Taylor remarked that as the Amir and his ministers would not willingly consent to the establishment of a British Envoy at Kabul, it would not be wise to force one upon them against their will. Lord Northbrook also expressed a similar opinion in 1875. The Amir Dost Muhammad Khan and the Amir Sher Ali did not accede to the wishes of the Government in regard to the establishment of a British Resident in Afghanistan, on the ground that they could not guarantee his safety. The writer then refers to the arguments urged by the late Nur Muhammad Shah at the late Peshawar conference, held in 1877, against the establishment of a British Residency at Kabul, and hopes that the Government will abandon the idea of sending another Envoy to the Afghan capital.

The *Samáchar Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The late outrage on the of the 27th September, argues that
Kabul Embassy. Yakub Khan is the secret enemy of
the British Government, and that the outrage on the Kabul
Embassy was instigated by him. He hates the English from
his childhood, like Siraj-ud-daula, without cause, but Sher
Ali Khan was a friend of the Government of India. When,
in the late Afghan war, Sher Ali died in banishment, self-
interest induced Yakub Khan to enter into a friendly treaty
with the Government, in order that he might save Afghan-
istan from British occupation, and secure his father's throne.
The Afghans have long been notorious as a treacherous
people. There is no doubt that Yakub Khan was aware that
admission of Europeans in Afghanistan would not be wel-

come to the people, but still he agreed to the establishment of the British Envoy at Kabul, which shows that he had evil intentions. The Afghan sardars did not approve of the Gandamak treaty, but he told them that it was impossible to prevent the country from falling into the hands of the British without entering into a treaty with the Government of India, and that it would not be difficult to get rid of the British Embassy by treachery, as on the former occasion. If Major Cavagnari were killed by some lawless persons, the Government of India would consider the Afghans to be an unruly people, and abandon the scheme about the establishment of an Embassy at Kabul, as it did on the death of Sir W. Macnaghten. In this way Yakub Khan conciliated the Afghan sardars. After the arrival of Major Cavagnari at the Afghan capital there was perfect quietness in the town for some time, as a storm is always preceded by a calm. Afterwards the people began to insult the men of the Envoy's escort in the public streets and thoroughfares, and the Amir engaged in conspiring against the Embassy. It was the Herat troops who mutinied and destroyed the British Residency. It will be remembered that when a quarrel took place between Yakub Khan, and his father Sher Ali Khan, the Herat troops espoused his cause and adhered to him, although they received no pay for years. It is inconceivable that these troops should mutiny against him, simply because he paid them one month's pay instead of two months' pay which they demanded. When they attacked the Residency, Mr. Jenkyns sent for aid from the Amir. The Amir only sent his son and General Daud Shah to assist the Embassy. The mutineers were four thousand in number, and were armed with rifles, swords, &c. But when the Amir's son and Daud Shah arrived at the scene of action, the mutineers did not attack them with rifles or swords, but with stones! As soon as stones were thrown against them, they returned to their houses. Is this the way in which they should have assisted the Embassy? When the Residency was attacked and Mr. Jenkyns wrote to the Amir asking for aid, he replied

that he himself was besieged, and was quite helpless. Although he was in confinement, he was able to send a message about the attack on the Residency to Ali Khel. The Residency was situated only a few steps from his palace, but still he did not know what was the fate of the Embassy. The Afghans have twice deceived the Government of India, and it has now become fully acquainted with Afghan character. The perfidious Yakub has successfully played his game, but the Government has been convinced that he is its secret enemy.

The following is an extract from the *Jaipur Gazette* of the 27th September, which is published at the *Darbar Press* in Hindi, together with a translation in English :—

“The late disaster at Kabul has given an opportunity to the Opposition party to cry down the present Ministry. Lord Northbrook, whose Afghan policy was very different from that of the present Government, in addressing a large meeting at Falmouth, spoke strongly against the Afghan Campaign, and Mr. Grant Duff, we see from the telegrams, has also come forward with no little recrimination against the present policy of our Government. In fact, ever since the commencement of the last Kabul Campaign, the Opposition, amongst whom there are several veteran Indian officers, whose opinions carry great weight in Indian affairs, have been loud in decrying the actions of the Ministry, but hitherto the Government party have been too strong, and have carried their measures triumphantly; but now as the present disaster has exposed a weak point, the Opposition party will muster all their strength at the next Parliamentary sitting to attack the policy of the present Ministry. In the meantime it behoves the public to forget all party recrimination, and uphold the national glory of England. The wrongs inflicted by a set of fanatics should be avenged, as the blood of British officers massacred by the treacherous people of Kabul loudly calls for vengeance. At the present moment every loyal subject should strain all his nerves to render assistance to the Government. As for us, the people of India, our lot is cast with that of the British, and our progress and prosperity are identical with those of the British rule. Instead, therefore, of now finding fault with our Government, it should be our duty at the present crisis to repose full confidence in Government measures, and to uphold the Government policy to enable them to tide over the difficulties that may come

in their way. The disaster at Cabul is a national calamity, and, as such, should call forth the united aid and co-operation of the whole nation, and we trust to the wisdom of our Rulers to bring the whole affair to a successful termination best suited to the glory of England, and conducive to the interests of India, and her teeming millions."

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbar*, Akola, of the 27th September, disapproves of the Government order prohibiting the correspondents of newspapers from accompanying the Kabul expeditionary force. The Press Commissioner states in support of the prohibition that the Government has to make the necessary arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the press correspondents who accompany any military expedition. We do not see much force in this argument. The prohibition should probably be ascribed to the quarrel which took place between the correspondent of the *Standard* and General Roberts during the late Afghan war. But it should be remembered that if press correspondents are not allowed to go to the seat of war with the army, the public will be disposed to accept official news with hesitation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Samachar Sar* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 27th September states:—It appears from the nominations made by the Bengal Government for admission into the Civil Service under the new rules, that the objections which we lately urged against the nomination system were not entirely unfounded (see page 692 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 4th September, 1879). Of the three fortunate nominees one is a Maharaja, another the son of a Raja, and another the son of a Maharaja's sister. They are as follows:—

- (1.) Maharaja Gajendra Narain of Kuch Behar.
- (2.) Kumar Gopendra Krishna, the son of Maharaja Narendra Krishna, and Deputy Magistrate of Kalna.
- (3.) Babu Shamadhar Rai, the son of the late Raja of Nadia's sister, and Deputy Magistrate of Hugli.

It is obvious from this kind of nominations that the object which parliament had in view has not been attained, nor will the natives, for whom the new rules have been framed, be satisfied with them. However, there is no doubt that the object of our wise Government has been attained. The admission of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar into the civil service is calculated to conciliate the Brahmo community and the *Indian Mirror*; that of Kumar Gopendra Krishna is calculated to win the good will of the Calcutta British Indian Association and the *Hindu Patriot*; and that of Babu Shamadhar Rai is calculated to win the good will of the whole Hindu community of Bengal, as the Nadia family is generally considered as the leader of that community. Besides the attainment of these three objects through the admissions made this year, two other objects have been accomplished. First, that as Babu Lalmohan Ghose, the delegate of the Indian Association, has been agitating the grievances of the natives in England, no member of that Association has been nominated for admission into the civil service, which will be a good lesson to it. Secondly, that some members of the Brahmo Samaj condemned the marriage of Babu Keshab Chander Sen's daughter with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, on the ground that the latter was a mere boy, and had not received a sufficiently good education to enable him to comprehend the dogmas of the Brahmo religion; but his admission into the civil service shows that he is a wise and well educated man, and that the objections urged by the opponents of his marriage were futile, and instigated by enmity.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th September states that in accordance with law assessors should be men of good conduct, and should possess some ability. But it is to be regretted that this is practically not the case. Officers generally appoint ignorant persons, such as cloth-merchants, money-changers, sweetmeat sellers, &c., as assessors in sessions cases. As soon as they receive a summons to attend the sessions, they say that

Circulation,
150 copies.

The native assessors.

they have got a *begár* for three or four days, and one asks the other what opinion he means to give at the court about the prisoner. Each of them replies that he will give his opinion in favour of the prisoner, and will not commit a sin by declaring him guilty. When they go to court, they sit like idols in their seats. They do not attend to what goes on before them, but reflect all the while over their private affairs. When the trial is finished, and the Judge asks their verdict, they immediately declare the prisoner to be "not guilty." If the Judge also thinks the prisoner to be not guilty, well and good. But if he does not concur with them, and asks them on what grounds their opinion is based, they are at their wits' end. The following dialogue once took place between the Sessions Judge and an assessor at Muttra.—

The Judge.—You have heard the whole case. Now you should give your opinion, which should be based on justice.

The Assessor.—My opinion is the same as yours.

The Judge.—I cannot give my opinion until you have expressed yours.

The Assessor.—You can write my opinion as you please. I cannot give a better opinion than you.

The Judge.—I cannot write anything in this way. Be quick please.

The Assessor.—I do not know what opinion I should give. I am at my wit's end.

The Judge.—I fancy this is the first time that you have been appointed an assessor.

The Assessor.—No Sir. I have several times been summoned to court as an assessor.

The Judge.—Please give your opinion quickly without further delay. The court is about to be dismissed.

The Assessor.—I have already told you that my opinion is the same as yours.

The Judge.—I never saw such a stupid assessor as you are. What stupid men are sometimes appointed assessors! (*The assessor sweats*). Now I ask the opinion of the other assessor, and you will have to give your opinion after him.

The assessor (joining his hands together by way of respect).—Very good, Sir.

The Judge.—The other assessor has given his opinion. Now you must give yours.

The assessor.—As regards my opinion you may write what you please.

The Judge.—You have given great trouble. Do you concur in the opinion which has been expressed by your colleague?

The assessor.—Well, Sir, I do.

The assessors are intended to assist the judges in dispensing justice, but the latter practically receive no aid from the former. It is a good thing that judges are not bound to follow the opinion of the assessors, otherwise they would be placed in a very difficult position. The remarks which we have made above about the assessors apply also to the members of the municipal committees. Only vakils, mukhtars, and other respectable persons, who are acquainted with law should be appointed assessors or members of municipal committees.

The *Kohinûr* of the 27th September gives the substance of the memorandum submitted by the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan before the Legislative Council on the intro-

Circulation
630 copies.

The introduction of compulsory vaccination in India.

duction of compulsory vaccination throughout India, and remarks that vaccination is undoubtedly a very good preventive of small-pox. However, it is not necessary to make vaccination compulsory in order to encourage its use. It is well known that quinine has obtained greater fame as a remedy for fever than vaccination. But the people would be much displeased if the use of quinine were made compulsory. Compulsion

in any matter is bad, and always produces dissatisfaction. It should be remembered that the same remedy does not suit all persons. Sometimes children who have been vaccinated three or four times, are attacked by small-pox and die of it. There are some respectable families in India, the members of which are generally not exposed to the disease in question, which should be ascribed to their use of good food and the purity of their blood. Compulsory vaccination will obviously be a source of great inconvenience to them. The Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan has remarked at the end of his memorandum that the chief reason why the use of vaccination has not become general in India is that the people are not acquainted with its benefits. In order to encourage its use it will be better to make the people acquainted with its benefits in a friendly manner than to make it compulsory. Some small pamphlets should be written on the benefits of vaccination, and copies distributed gratis among the people.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samákhár* of the 28th September states that it is rumoured that Mr. Jones, the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has lately refused to admit pleaders into his court in revenue cases. The writer is not disposed to believe the rumour, because pleaders were not allowed by the late Commissioner to appear before him in revenue cases; but Mr. Jones, on his appointment to the office, permitted them to do so. The writer does not approve of the prohibition of pleaders from appearing before court in revenue cases on the ground that the judge receives great aid from them in the decision of cases, and that the prohibition would be an injustice both to the pleaders and suitors.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Arya Mitra*, of the 3rd October, publishes the correspondence that has passed between The *Qaisar-ul Akhbar* and the Magistrate of Allahabad. the editor of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* and A. M. Markham, Esq., C.S., the Magistrate of Allahabad, regarding the statements made by the former in its issue of the 17th August about the alleged misconduct

of E. C. Buck, Esq., C.S., the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, towards a kanúngo (see page 749 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 27th September, 1879), and remarks that the editor of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* is evidently not to blame. He simply conscientiously discharged his duty. It is obvious from his letters to Mr. Markham that the article in question published in his paper of the 17th August was not instigated by enmity on his part towards Mr. Buck, but was written with disinterested motives. It is possible that he might have been misinformed by his informant. In that case Mr. Buck could send him a letter, contradicting his statements, or sue him for damages if he pleased. But as he did nothing, the public cannot consider the charges brought against him by the editor to be absolutely unfounded. It is difficult to realize why a wise man like Mr. Markham has interfered in the matter. The Press Act is only intended to prevent the publication of articles in vernacular newspapers, which are calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards the Government, but it does not prohibit the publication of any article which exposes the faults of any man, European or native. Mr. Markham says that the mere denial by Mr. Buck of the truth of the statements made by the editor is a sufficient proof that the statements are false. When two respectable persons make contrary statements about anything, no unprejudiced man will accept the statement of either party as true without proof.

The *Dabiri Hind*, Allahabad, of the 27th September, states that Sayyid Ata Husain and Lala Sheo Pershad, two kanúngos of the Allahabad district, appeared at the late kanúngos' examination which was held at Allahabad on the 12th August. They passed the examination in some subjects, but failed in others. Although this was their first examination, they have been dismissed from the service. It is provided in Rule 18 of the rules about the examination of kanúngos that they should be allowed to appear at two

The dismissal of two kanúngos of Allahabad from the public service.

successive annual examinations. On the other hand, there are some other kanúngos, viz., Lala Medni Lal, Rom Padarat Lal, &c., who have failed to pass the examination for the last two years, and have still been allowed to appear at the next examination. It is difficult to realize why this indulgence has been shown to them. In the end, the writer hopes that Government will take the case of Sayyid Ata Husain and Lala Sheo Pershad into its favourable consideration, and in accordance with the provisions of Rule 18, give them one more chance to pass the examination.

A correspondent of the *Dabiri Hind*, Allahabad, of the 27th September, writing from Lakhimpur, Kheri, states that one Shiva Ram, who was employed in the Police Department in Kheri, sent a petition to the District Superintendent of Police on the 25th May, 1877, stating that he had long been employed in the department, but had received no promotion, and praying that his petition might be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for favourable consideration. The Superintendent considered this an impertinence, and dismissed him from the service. He received an appointment in the service of Raja Indra Bikram Shah, but the Superintendent sent a private note to the Rájá against him, and had him dismissed. After his dismissal from the Rájá's service he became an agriculturist. On this the Superintendent sent a letter, No. 892, dated 5th October, 1877, to the Inspector of Police of Kheri, and another, No. 877, dated 31st idem, to the Deputy Inspector of Sighai, to the effect that Shiva Ram should be arrested as a man of bad character, and sent to court for trial. He was charged by the police with having appropriated another man's property, but acquitted by the court.

Circulation,
475 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbari Hind* of the 29th September, in regard to the new rules about the admission of natives into the Civil Service, regrets to state that the new

The new rules about the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

rules are like the promises of a mistress to her lover. In order to please him she sometimes promises to pay him a visit, but she has no intention of fulfilling that promise. To our thinking, the new civil service rules are calculated to bestow no new benefit upon us. There is no doubt that some of our countrymen will nominally become covenanted civil servants, but that is all. The writer then proceeds to make the following remarks on the rules :—

(1) Only one-seventh of the new recruits appointed every year will be natives, which is a very small proportion compared with the population of India.

(2) As the pay of the native civilians will be only two-thirds that of the Europeans, it will not be greater than that of uncovenanted native officers. The pay of the first grade Native Extra Assistant Commissioners and Judicial Assistants is Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The European Deputy Commissioners of the lowest grade draw Rs. 1,200 a month, and those of the highest grade Rs. 1,500 ; therefore the pay of the Native Deputy Commissioners will vary from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. Hence it is obvious that it will not exceed that of the first grade Extra Assistant Commissioners and Judicial Assistants.

(3) We are afraid that the recruits appointed under the new rules may be required to go to England to pass the prescribed civil service examination, which will expose them to great inconvenience.

(4) Native civilians will probably always remain Assistant Commissioners, and few will live to be Deputy Commissioners. To our thinking no native will ever be appointed a Commissioner or Financial Commissioner, because no European civilian will be willing to serve under a native.

Hence it is obvious that the new rules are not based on impartial justice, and are not calculated to satisfy the aspirations of the natives. As the population of British India is ten times that of the British Isles, the number of native

civilians should have been fixed at ten times that of the Europeans ; or if the Government wished to show some indulgence to the latter, the Natives and the Europeans should have been admitted into the civil service in an equal proportion every year. However, it is a matter of satisfaction that some natives will be admitted in to the civil service under the new rules, from which they were hitherto entirely excluded, and we hope that the distinction which the rules recognise between the Europeans and the Natives will be removed in future.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 30th September complains that the ignorance of *vaid*s, or native physicians, causes a great loss of life in Berar every year, and urges that no man should be allowed to practise medicine without passing an examination.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 29th September briefly notices the annual report on the Lunatic Asylum at Amraoti for last year, and approves of the censure passed by the Commissioner and the Resident on the Superintendent of the Asylum for his not making satisfactory arrangements for the supply of pure water to the inmates during the scarcity of water in the province in the last year, which caused two deaths among the inmates from cholera. There is no accommodation for female lunatics in the asylum ; but the writer hopes that accommodation will be provided for them in the new building which the Government wishes to construct.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (Akola) of the 27th September, in regard to the reductions in the Public Works Department, remarks that it would seem that Government has resolved to compel a number of engineers to retire from the public service, and to pay them a pension of their rank, and a bonus equal to one, two, or three years' pay. But this system of compulsory retirement will practically effect no

saving until the bonus and allowances paid to them have been recouped by the saving of their salaries. It is not economical in the long run to compel an able-bodied officer to retire on a pension and to appoint a new man in his place. It is well known that every branch of the administration can well afford to dispense with the services of a large number of officers. The Government has appointed two men to do the same work which one man can do satisfactorily. In these circumstances the best way of making reductions in the public service would be not to admit new recruits into any branch of the service for about ten years. As for instance when an engineer dies or retires from the service, his appointment should be abolished, and his work distributed among other engineers. In some provinces there are some small independent districts. These should be made sub-divisions of larger districts and placed in charge of Assistant Magistrates. The salt department should be entirely abolished, and the tax on salt-producing tracts in each district should be assessed like land revenue, and realized by the district collector. Moreover, the salaries of highly paid officers should be reduced. If this scheme is adopted by Government, a large saving will be effected, which will improve the state of the finances, and enable Government to reduce the burden of taxation upon the people.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 2nd October states that it appears from the last Criminal Administration Report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that only about half of those persons, who were charged with offences during the last year, were convicted, and half of them were released. A large number of those, who were convicted, were imprisoned for six months or less. All persons, who are charged with any offences, are generally imprisoned and sent to the *hawâlât*. This practice should be stopped. Prisoners charged with offences other than those for which the law provides "hanging," imprisonment for life, or transportation, should be released on security. Sir James Stephen

Under-trial prisoners.

has omitted all sections about the imprisonment of suspected offenders from the new English Penal Code Bill.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Samáchar Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 27th September states that through the good administration of the municipal committee of Calcutta the health of the town has much improved, and that the result is that the inhabitants of the villages situated outside the municipal limits, suffering from malaria, take refuge in the town. But unfortunately the case is just the reverse with Allahabad. Spleen diseases are now very prevalent in the town, which were formerly quite unknown. We have at present no good means of forming an idea of the change in the health of the town. It is surprising that, when satisfactory arrangements have been made at a small town like Srirampur in Bengal for the registration of births and deaths, no such arrangements have, to our knowledge, been made at the capital of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The conservancy carts ply at the civil station late at night, but they are to be seen going through the streets and thoroughfares of the city at all times during the day and night, which is a source of great inconvenience to the public. The magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Vakili Hindustan*, Amritsar, of the 27th September says: We regret to state, for the information of the public, that some reasons, to which it is neither necessary nor useful to refer here, have induced

The stoppage of the *Vakili Hindustan*, a vernacular newspaper of Amritsar, which has been in existence for the last six years.

us to stop the *Vakili Hindustan*. We are very thankful to our correspondents and subscribers for the aid we received from them during the publication of the paper. Our last advice to our countrymen is that, if they wish to obtain their full rights and privileges, and to make the Government acquainted with their wants and feelings, they should publish newspapers in English. There is no doubt that vernacular

newspapers are promoting the interests of the country in some degree. But it should be remembered that as the rulers are generally not well acquainted with the vernacular, our complaints do not reach them through vernacular newspapers so quickly as through English papers. It is a matter of deep regret that not a single native paper is published in English in the Panjab. This reflects great discredit upon the graduates and the sardars of the province.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1879. Sept. 26th & 29th	1879. Sept. 28th & 1st October.	650 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	28th	Octr. 1st	225
3 <i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kanta Prasad ...	27th	Sept. 30th	100
4 <i>Akhbār-i-Ām</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	Octr. 1st	Octr. 3rd	1,245
5 <i>Akhbār-i-Tamannāi,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Five times in a month.	Puran Chand	"	"	125
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	Sept. 23rd	Sept. 29th	90
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla ...	" 27th & 30th	" 29th & 2nd October.	297
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbār</i> ...	Shāhjahānpur.	Urdu	Weekly	Moti Mian	Octr. 1st	Octr. 3rd	30
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	Sept. 27th	1st	130
10 <i>Anjuman-i-I'anyāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusr Ali	" 26th	Sept. 29th	408
11 <i>Anwār-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	29th	Octr. 1st	100
12 <i>Arya Mittra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath,	" 26th, & 3rd October.	Sept. 28th & 4th October.	600
13 <i>Arya Patrika</i> ...	Mirzapur.	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	Octr. 1st	Octr. 2nd	592

14 *Ashraf-ul-Akhbār* ... Delhi ... Urdu ... Tri-monthly ... Mirza Khan ... 90 ... 105

14	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	...	"	"	3rd	...	90	"
15	<i>Berdr Mitr</i>	...	Killichpur,	Marathi	...	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	...	Sept. 30th	"	"	...	105	"
16	<i>Berdr Samachar</i>	...	Akola	Ditto	...	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	...	" 28th	"	" 1st	...	250	"
17	<i>Dabdabuh Sikandri,</i>	Rampur	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	...	" 29th	"	"	...	365	"
18	<i>Dabiri Hind</i>	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad	...	" 27th & 4th	Sept. 28th & 4th	October.	...	...	...
19	<i>Devti Haq</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Abdul Rashid	...	Sept. 11th	Octr. 2nd	"	...	...	...
20	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	...	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	...	...	" 21st & 28th	Sept. 29th & 4th	October.	...	...	...
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	...	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	...	Bi-weekly	...	...	" 27th	"	" 30th	...	...	...
22	<i>Jalwah Tur</i>	...	Meerut	Urdu	...	Weekly	Rai Ganesh Lal	...	Octr. 1st	Octr. 3rd	"	...	105	"
23	<i>Karnamah</i>	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	Sept. 29th	"	" 1st	...	250	"
24	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	...	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Bi-monthly,	Baleswar Prasad,	...	" 30th	"	"	...	440	"
25	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	...	" 29th	"	" 4th	...	275	"
26	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,</i>	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	...	"	"	"	...	25	"
27	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	" 27th	Sept. 29th	"	...	630	"
28	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz</i>	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Mehndi Husain	...	" 26th	"	"	...	90	"
29	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	" 23rd, 24th, 25th.	" 28th 30th & 1st October.	"	...	400	"
30	<i>Malwa Akhbar</i>	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	Ganesh Raghonath	...	" 26th	"	" 30th	...	175	"
31	<i>Mercur Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	...	" 24th	"	" 29th	...	100	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
32 <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	1879. Octr. 2nd	1879. Octr. 4th	150 copies.
33 <i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Muhib-ulla.	Sept. 28th	1st	70
34 <i>Mitra Bilás</i>	... Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand Ram	29th	"	200
35 <i>Mumba-ul-Ahkám</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	30th	"	25
36 <i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	Octr. 1st	4th	112
37 <i>Mutla-i-Núr</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	Sept. 30th	3rd	46
38 <i>Nairang Mazámín</i>	... Muttra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Meva Ram	15th	Sept. 30th	165
39 <i>Nair-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	29th	Octr. 4th	413
40 <i>Najm-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	24th to 30th	Sept. 29th to 4th October.	"
41 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	30th	Octr. 3rd	150
42 <i>Núr-i-Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	Octr. 2nd	4th	430
43 <i>Núr-ul-Anwár</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	4th	"	450
44 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Husain	"	2nd	320
45 <i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Sept. 28th to 4th October.	Sept. 28th to 4th October.	719
46 <i>Panjab-i-Akhbár</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	27th	"	350
47 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	29th	Octr. 1st	225
48 <i>Patiala Akhbár</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	"	3rd	250
49 <i>Pramod Sindhá</i>	... Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	"	1st	150

50 <i>Prince of Wales's Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	28th	Sept. 30th	85
51 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	29th	"	475

50	Prince of Wales's Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Ganesht Lal	28th	Sept. 30th	85	"
51	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	29th	"	475	"
52	Ishtikhband Akhbār	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	20th & 27th	"	64	"
53	Sadiq-ul-Akbār	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ata-ul-la	29th	3rd	150	"
54	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	27th	Sept. 30th	170	"
55	Ditto	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulagi Das.	28th	"	110	"
56	Samachar Sar	Allahabad	Bengali	Weekly	Lal Gopal Chackarwati.	27th	"	500	"
57	Shola-i-Tūr	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Haidar Ali	30th	Oct. 2nd	250	"
58	Urdu Akhbār	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	Augt. 30th & 27th September.	Sept. 30th	200	"
59	Vakil-i-Hindustān	Amritsar	Urdu	Ditto	Umar Din	"	Oct. 2nd	235	"
60	Vrit Dhārā	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	Sept. 22nd & 29th.	Sept. 28th & 4th October.	155	"

ALLAHABAD, }
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